

Twenty-second Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

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Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)

Questionnaire to facilitate greater information sharing and cooperation on Countering Improvised Explosive Devices

Submitted by the Group of Experts*

Consistent with the practice undertaken with regard to the 2015 “Questionnaire on International Cooperation in Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED)” (CCW/AP.II/CONF.17/WP.1), responses to this questionnaire are voluntary.

Under the framework of Amended Protocol II, High Contracting Parties are nonetheless encouraged to respond to the questions with a view to facilitating greater information sharing and cooperation between High Contracting Parties on countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IED).

Given the potential sensitivity of information related to IED and other reasons, High Contracting Parties may decide to which questions, if any, they wish to respond, as well as the level of detail they may wish to provide in those responses.

This questionnaire and responses to it do not create a precedent for any future such initiative.

I. Institutional counter-IED (C-IED) organization and points of contact

1. **Q1:** Could you describe – and if possible with a general organizational diagram – the different authorities, units, or organs involved in C-IED efforts?
2. **Q2:** Is there a specific authority, unit, or organ that has the lead in coordinating C-IED efforts? (Please provide the name and contact details of this authority, unit, or organ, including its address, telephone, fax number, and e-mail address).
3. **Q3:** Which authority or organization is your national Point of Contact (PoC) for international cooperation in C-IED efforts? (Please provide the name and contact details of

* The present report was submitted after the deadline owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



this authority or organizations, including its address, telephone, fax number and e-mail address).

II. National practices

4. The aim of this section is to facilitate sharing among High Contracting Parties of information on practices they have established, including through legal frameworks.

A. Risk assessment

5. **Q4:** Does your country perform a national risk assessment of IED threats? If so, what methodology is used to carry out such a risk assessment?

6. **Q5:** Has your country used or is your country planning to use in the near future, to self-assess its capacities, the C-IED Self-Assessment Tool (C-IED SAT) developed by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)?

B. Policy, legislation and regulations

7. **Q6:** Does your Country use a standard lexicon about IED (for example the one created by the UN Mine Action Service for use by the United Nations system)? If so, is this lexicon used in IED incident tracking and databases?

8. **Q7:** Does your country have a national C-IED policy or strategy? If so, does it constitute a “whole-of-government approach” to your country’s C-IED efforts?

9. **Q8:** Would your country be open to an attempt at regional harmonisation of regulatory controls?

C. Risk education

10. **Q9:** Does your country carry out injury surveillance and collect data on casualties caused by IED?

11. **Q10:** Which IED risk education methods does your country use in order to educate the public about the risk posed by IED?

12. **Q11:** To what extent does your country carry out public information campaigns, education and training, and liaison with communities on any IED threat?

13. **Q12:** Does your country update IED awareness messages to the public as any threat posed by the use of IED changes?

D. Security and control of explosives, detonators and precursors

14. **Q13:** Has your country put in place measures to prevent the diversion of explosives from civil and military users?

15. **Q14:** Does your country have particular legislation or regulation with regard to the purchase, retention, transfer, transit and use of commercial explosives, chemical precursors, and/or detonators that might be used for manufacturing Home Made Explosive (HME) devices?

16. **Q15:** Does your country have means to track and trace the supply chain of IED precursor materials (e.g., chemicals used to construct explosives, detonator cords, electronic activation devices, fireworks, commercial explosives) in order to reduce the risk of the unlawful use of such materials?

17. **Q16:** Does your country have particular legislation or regulations in order to reduce risk of armed groups accessing military explosives, notably in securing military ammunition storage facilities and their transportation?

18. **Q17:** Does your country vet individuals who have uncontrolled access to explosives? If so, can you describe the vetting practices?

19. **Q18:** Has your country taken specific domestic measures to monitor, curtail, or block the public dissemination of information, through any medium including the internet, on how to build IED?

E. Counter- IED Capability Development

20. **Q19:** Does your country have in place interagency cooperation across all relevant government departments? If so, could you describe the interagency cooperation process?

21. **Q20:** Does your country have trained and equipped teams to mitigate the threat posed by IED? Has your country developed specialized training centres on addressing the threat posed by IED?

22. **Q21:** Has your country made specific entities responsible for developing C-IED training, specifying training requirements, and acquiring C-IED equipment?

23. **Q22:** Has your country developed specific C-IED tools, such as a database or specific equipment?

24. **Q23:** Does your country collect and analyse IED-related intelligence?

F. Border controls

25. **Q24:** Does your country have in place customs measures to track and/or detect IED components?

26. **Q25:** Does your country have a coordinated approach to border security and customs control across all relevant government departments? Does the exploitation of recovered IED components involve the dissemination of relevant information to entities such as the border protection forces?

27. **Q26:** Does your country participate in customs cooperation programs to improve border controls and limit flows that feed the chain of IED manufacturing components such as the 'Global Shield' program of the World Customs Organization (WCO)?

G. Technical responses to the use of IED

28. **Q27:** Which methods does your country use in order to train first responders about the risk posed by IED?

29. **Q28:** Does your country have police or military units trained and equipped to deal with the threat posed by IED?

30. **Q29:** Has your country identified specific good practices and lessons learned on methods of humanitarian clearance of IED?

31. **Q30:** Does your country have capabilities to preserve, collect, and analyse information recovered from IED incidents with regard to tactical aspects (e.g., *modus operandi*, targeting, pattern analysis) and technical aspects (e.g., construction of IED), as well as forensic aspects?

H. Judicial Process - Prosecuting the unlawful use of IED

32. **Q31:** Does your country's criminal law specifically address the unlawful use of IED and, if so, how?

33. **Q32:** Does your country work with other States bi-laterally, as necessary, with regard to the investigation and prosecution of the unlawful use of IED?

34. **Q33:** Does your country cooperate with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in its C-IED efforts?

III. Information sharing and cooperation

35. The aim of this section is to help to draw a map of the existing capabilities open for information sharing and/or cooperation.

	<i>Open to bilateral information sharing?</i>	<i>Open to regional/international information sharing?</i>	<i>Open to bilateral cooperation?</i>	<i>Open to regional/international cooperation?</i>
Risk assessment				
Policy, national legislation and regulations				
Risk education				
Security and control of explosives, precursors and/or detonators				
Counter-IED capability development				
Intelligence-led operations				
Border Controls				
Technical Exploitation of Recovered IED				
Development of IED countermeasures				
Humanitarian clearance				
Judicial Process				
Identification of Perpetrators				
Information Management				
Recovered Evidence Analysis				
IED Response-Scene Exploitation				

36. **Q34:** Does your country carry out national/international workshops, seminars, conferences, or training events on C-IED efforts that are open for international participants?